Whoever has read the resolution offered on Wednesday last by Mr. Stanly in the House of Representatives, as chairman of the "Bundlecund" committee, calling for the arrest and trial before the House of "Thomas Ritchie and C. P. Sengstack," because they refused to answer certain questions propounded to them, will have seen another foot-print of federalism quite as intelligible as the alien and sedition laws. It exhibits an attempt to establish, through a party congressional committee, a most odious inquisition into the private affairs of political opponents, and by means, if possible, more odious still, for the gratification of political and personal malice. A short history of the origin of this whole matter

may be acceptable, and will elucidate the proceedings lately going on in the House of Representatives. The Calphin administration, the most reckless ever known in any civilized nation, had committed such gross and open violations of law and justice, had so trampled on all precedents, and so plundered the treasury, in the opinion of a large portion of the community, that the press groaned with the indignant expressions of public condemnation. Especially was Mr. Ewing, Secretary of the Interior, marked out as guilty of high offences. It was alleged that he had re-opened State claims against the government in the Pension and Indian Offices, which had been rejected by former administrations, to large amounts, and by his own single authority had allowed and paid them, although baving no real foundation

He was also charged with making numerous anpointments to office in violation of law, and in one instance conferring on one of his appointments-viz: the chief clerk of the Pension Office, whom he brought and he was hurriedly deposited without further cerefully. The junk sailed to Nangasacki, where it arfrom Ohio, as it was said, for special purposes—a re- mony." visory power over the opinions and decisions of his superior, the Commissioner of Pensions. But what aggravated the charge was, that the aforesaid clerk,

participated largely in the abuse.

slandered, then their course would be accordingly.

freedom—the necessity of that freedom in order to maintain the best rights of the citizen—will be startled at such an insidious yet bold attempt to shackle and with a a look that was not to be mistaken, he The mould for the stereotype is made of sheets of ed the H., took the mutineers in custody, and lodged that great engine of public liberty.

Here was no question of an abuse of the press. No one complained of a libellous attack on private character. In either case the proper forum would be the judicial tribunal. Here was no other than a question of constructive contempt. This contempt is based upon a refusal of an editor to surrender a privi- and he was dismissed from his agency. lege necessary to guard a free press. Mr. Stanly brings this question before the House of Representatives, and demands a trial and punishment of Mr. Ritchie, doubtless by fine and imprisonment. I deny the right of Congress to exercise any such power. Their powers, fortunately for the public interests, are limited to express grants. The power to make rules for governing their own proceedings cannot authorize them to trample on rights guarantied by the constitution. All parts of the instrument must stand together. You cannot construe a power to exist which violates any other power or right. If, therefore, the House of Representatives by a rule has given a power to a committee to send for persons and papers, and to examine them in investigations of any kind, those examinations must conform to principles clearly acknowledged in the fundamental law, or to resist them

The freedom of the press, therefore, at which Mr Stanly is aiming a deadly blow, is in danger, if his doctrine shall prevail, and his vengeance be gratified by an oppression of the editor of the Union. Mr. Ritchie is one of the last men who should be victimized, if a courteous and fair deportment in his important station is a merit. During a long professional career, whilst always battling for the freedom of the press, he has always avoided its licentiousness. Even now no suspicion of the kind is connected with the attack of Mr. Stanly, and he will find that the fate of the old federal advocates of the sedition law will be his-to be overwhelmed with a storm of public odium, in which the whig press itself will join.

the offence of Mr. Stanly in this whole matter, if the on it, will, at that time, amount to more than nine the process was served on him he allowed the negro favorable to the cotton culture. The soil and cliotherwise aided Gen. Cass's election, unless the com- fifty years by earning, and keeping safely invested, was valued at \$1,800. He secreted himself on board quality. mittee allowed him to state what whig office-holders did the same thing in favor of Gen. Taylor. He might have added, "and have been retained in office, and in some cases promoted for the act."

For this refusal, the old man it to be dragged before the bar of the House of Representatives and it is by no means an easy affair after all: First protried. He is to be allowed counsel to defend him, if he desires it; and I trust, if such an event occurs, ner or supper of announcement; fourth, the testimothat " I may be there to hear."

of Representatives with much interest. Worn out as et, in proof of regular attendance there; third, a without sacrificing one or more of the animals, was of the day scholars as well as boarders. ple are with the delays of the present session. they will nevertheless arouse up if a finger be laid upon their favorite—the press. I ask for Mr. Stanton required time for deliberation required required In no heavier judgment than he will assuredly meet back (this refers to the compulsory travels of the tion, and commanded them to return after two days. the world.-N. O. Delta.

a new and singular principle. The inventor is Mr. residence permission ticket; twelfth, a certificate as strict share, and yet not one of the animals shall be Howland & Aspinwall deny all knowledge of Cap Amos Jackson, of Potowatamie county, Iowa. The to the due performance of military duties; thirinjured. Are you content?" "We are, O judge," tain French: mill derives its power from the weight of the leenth, an examination ticket; fourteenth, a ticket was the reply. "Bring forth the seventeen horses log to be sawed. The ways on which the carriage of business, or occupation, at the time. The higher and let them be placed in the Court," said the Cadi. travels are fixed on bearings that enter into the classes have even more difficulties than these. Thus frame; the opposite ends are provided with large segments of a cog wheel working into a series of cog posited enough to provide forty pounds per annum bade the eldest brother count the horses. "They wheels and pinions; thus when the log is pushed for the maintenance of his future family. forward to the saw, its weight is brought to act with great force through the segments of a shaft, having several intermediate gearings to increase the speed sufficiently for driving the crank shaft. The price fully confirms the reports of the late Indian depreof these mills is said to be light compared with dations. others, and they can be attached to wheels for travel-

mass of native copper, presenting a surface of 31 by 23 feet, about 10 inches in thickness, and weighing 2.180 lbs.

Characteristics and the process of the maintained against the savator of the process 2.180 lbs,

A California Funeral. " Let the Dead bury their Dead." The following account of a funeral in California find it in the Pacific News:

took place last Fall, at a digging on the North Fork, which, as we know one of the parties who officiated on the occasion, (the parson,) we cannot help recording. A miner took sick and died at a bar that was About the beginning of June, 1848, fifteen men, ty; that the slaves were most severely beaten, and turning out very rich washings, and it was not easy from the American whaler Lagoda, of New Bedford, left bleeding and almost senseless. The parties bepay.' As the one who died happened to be a favodug, and everything promised to conclude in a solpan. followed by the crowd. The good man opened soon re-taken. his eyes in wonder, and seeing the game, cried out The prisoners, after this, were then taken on for 'shares.' His claim was recognized, and reser- board a junk, and put into cages, five feet high, with ved for him until he got sober. In the meantime, wooden bars in front and on top. Here they quaranother hole was dug for the dead man that did not reled among themselves. Martin was, on one occafurnish the like temptation to disturb his 'claim,' sion, taken out of the cage, and whipped unmerci-

Anecdote of Gen. Jackson. In the year 1811, General Jackson had occasion to having assumed to himself the examination of the visit Natchez, in the territory of Mississippi, for the claims then pending in the office for commutation of purpose of bringing up a number of blacks, a part of pay to revolutionary officers and interest thereon- whom had become his property in consequence of having remained in office for three months or there- having been security for a friend, and the remainder abouts, so busily engaged in that examination as to were hands which had been employed by a nephew, be unable to attend to any other duty-suddenly re- in the neighborhood of that place. The road led signed his office, and advertised as an agent to prose- through the country inhabited by the Chickasaw cute those very claims againt the government, seve- and Choctaw Indians, and the station of her agent ral of which, it is said, have been passed by Mr. Ew- for the Choctaws was upon it. On reaching the ing, contrary to law and precedent, and a knowledge agency, he found seven or eight families of emiof which he very cleverly obtained by this very able grants, and two members of the Mississippi legislative council, detained there, under the pretence that But, in addition to these charges, it was alleged it was necessary for them to have passports from the that many appointments made by Mr. Ewing were Governor of Mississippi. One of their number had either editors or correspondents of newspapers, and been sent forward to procure them. In the meanwere, in fact, mere pensioners on the government for time, the emigrants were buying corn from the party purposes. The disclosure which was made of agent at an extravagant price, and splitting rails for such a case in the State Department showed the ex- him at a very moderate one. Indignant at the istence of such irregularities in one of the depart- wrong inflicted on the emigrants, he reproached the ments; and Mr. Ewing was charged with having members of the council for submitting to the detention, and asked the agent how he dared to demand These charges should have induced Mr. Ewing to a pass from a free American, travelling on a public ask for an investigation, so that, if innocent, he might road. The agent replied by asking, with much tembe acquitted before the world. But as the condition per, whether he had a pass. "Yes sir," replied the of the treasury appeared to be a growing evil, and General. "I always carry mine with me: I am a no such request came from Mr. Ewing, Mr. Richard- free-born American citizen, and that is a passport all son, of Illinois-as honorable a member as holds a over the world." He then directed the emigrants seat in the House of Representatives-moved that a to gear up their wagons, and if any one attempted committee of nine be appointed to inquire into the to obstruct him, to shoot them down, as a highway truth of those charges, and his motion was adopted. robber. Setting them the example, he continued The friends of a slandered cabinet officer could not his journey regardless of the threats of the agent. ask for anything more honorable or favorable to him After concluding his business, he was informed

than a fair trial. But if, unfortunately, he is not that the Agent had collected about fifty white men and one hundred Indians to stop him on his return, Instead of uniting in the investigation of the char- unless he produced a passport. Thought advised by ges made against Mr. Ewing, Mr. Stanly determin- his friends to procure one, he refused to do so; staed to divert public attention, if possible, from the ex- ting that no American citizen should ever be subposure he anticipated as its result, by a counter- ject to the insult and indignity of procuring a pass, committee to inquire whether certain "Bundlecund" to enable him to travel a public highway in his own documents had not been written by a democratic country. Like all travellers among the Indians at office-holder, and whether certain democratic office- that time, he was armed with a brace of pistols, and holders under the Polk administration did not elec- having added a rifle and another pistol, he commentioneer for Gen'l Cass, contribute money, write let- ced his return journey. When within a few miles of ters, attend public meetings, &c., during the canvass | the agency, he was informed by a friend who had gone forward to reconnoitre, that the agent had his This ingenious device of the N. Carolina statesman force in readiness to stop him. He directed his was executed in the spirit in which it was devised. friend to advance again, and tell the agent that if he It was intended to act as a Franklin-rod in a thun- attempted to stop him, it would be at the peril of der storm. In the examination before his committee, his life. He then put his blacks in order, and armed general questions were put to witnesses of a curious them with axes and clubs; at the same time telling character, of which one addressed to Mr. Ritchie, of them not to stop unless directed by him, and if any its chief advantages consist in its occupying a very ward, Capt. McMullin, which left that port on Frithe "Union," is a rich specimen. He was required one offered to oppose them, to cut him down. Ritchie, or the "Union," is a rich specimen. He was required ding by their side, he approached the station, when the agent appeared, and asked him whether he of tapes and guiders; and the extraorumary met Those who now the laws regulating the press in meant to stop and show his passport. Jackson rethat, in feeding it, the labor of three men is equal to form any duty assigned them. Capt. Nones, of the this country—the constitutional guaranties of its plied, "That depends upon circumstances. I am that of sixteen on the ordinary presses. Connected

# How Fortunes are Made.

No person, who has not investigated the matter, can be aware of the effects of small savings and spendings, when long continued, upon men's fortunes. What laborer is there who, with good health, may not save \$50 per year ? And yet this trivial sum, compounded with only 6 per cent. interest, amounts to \$650 in ten years; \$1,800 in twenty; \$3,950 in thirty; and \$7,700 in forty years. This fortune-a comfortable provision, to say the least, for the future, to a man sixty years of age-may be accumulated by saving only thirteen and three-fourths cents per day! It is not uncommon to see families side by side, equal in numbers, and possessing, so far as the public can judge, the same sources of prosperity, whereof the one grows wealthy, and the other labors under the continued pressure of debts and pecuniary

GERMAN MARRIAGES .- Marriage in Germany is preceded by the following forms and ceremonies, and nials required by government—being, first, a certifi- when they came to arrange about the division, it was sively turned, and all the government patronage And now the public will see the action of the House cate of vaccination; second, a week-day school tick- found that, to comply with the terms of the will, extended, to British Guiana, in South America. with for his conduct on this occasion. Vindicator.

A Self-acting Saw Mill.—The St. Louis Republican gives an account of a saw mill constructed on lican gives the lican gives an account of a saw mill construct two days.

Line of California.—We find the following paragraph in the San Antonio Western Textonside the lican gives an account of the same acco -a Bavarian officer cannot marry, until he has de- his groom to place his own horse with them. He

We were favored with a visit yesterday from our the eldest, are entitled to half; take then nine of the friend, Capt. Forbes Britton, of the U.S. Army, who horses. You, the second son, are to receive one-land conveyance to the El Dorado of the west. They

down from the Cliff Mine by the propeller Independence on her last trip. It is described as a splendid house on it, and can be maintained against the sava-

American Prisoners in Japan.

would be amusing if it were not so shocking. We to the port Nangasacki, for the purpose of demanding the Pacific News:

to the port Nangasacki, for the purpose of demanding sixteen American seamen held in prison by the formula of Dauphin county. They are residents of Frederick, authorities of Japan, is published in the Washing- and not Clarke county. The Court, in holding them ton Union, filling neary two pages of that paper .- to bail, said : We condense the leading facts of this most interest: The evidence shows that great victories was used ing narrative.

About the beginning of June, 1848, fifteen men, to call men off to attend to any duties that did not deserted the ship in boats, when off the coast of Ja- fore us are fully identified and the facts clearly proved. pan, and on the 15th of June landed on an island rite among his companions, it was concluded to have near Matsmai. Their names were Robert McCoy, there does not appear to have been anything in the near Matsmai. An old Missouri of Philadelphia, aged 22; John Martin, Jacob Boyd, local preacher was engaged to officiate—a grave was Melchoir Biffar, John Bull and Ezra Goldthwait, all sort to to such extreme measures. Americans, and 9 Sandwich Islanders. On the se- As a Court, we will judicially take notice of the emn manner; but as the parson had never taken the cond day, at the island of Yesso, they were furnished facts proved before us yesterday, that the men enpledge, (or had laid it aside in California, if he had,) by the natives with water, but refused food. After deavored to be arrested were slaves belonging to Mr. he thought it but proper to moisten the clay a little some difficulty they got permission to sleep in a Taylor—and in our decision this morning we declarbefore his solemn duties. The parson being a favo- village, in tents of mats. which the natives erected ed that he had a right to take them wherever he rite, and the grocery near by, he partock with one for them. On the third day a body of armed soldiers could lay his hands peaceably upon them, except in and another, before the services commenced, until surrounded them, and erected calico screens about the actual presence of the Court. his underpinning became quite unsteady. Presently them. Rice and wood were also furnished them. it was announced that the last sad rites were about They were kept under strict guard, although prom- may have called to his assistance, had a right to use manners insure success. to be concluded, and our clerical friend advanced ised that they should have a boat to leave the coun- just as much force in arresting and securing them as (rather unsteadily) to perform the functions due to try in twenty days. These promises being broken, an officer of this Commonwealth, with process in his his office. After an exordium worthy of his best about the middle of July, McCoy and Bell escaped days, the crowd knelt around the grave; but as he through the roof of their prison; but, being unable by no means justify a Sheriff or Constable in using Above all things never despair. God is where was praying with due fervency, one of the party discovered some shining metal in the earth thrown up On the 25th of July, McCoy again escaped, with this case, but would hold them answerable for an asfrom the grave, and up he jumps and starts for his Martin. They were pursued into the sea, and were sault and battery; so must we hold these defendants.

rived about the 1st of September. Here a party of Japanese chiefs and an interpreter came on board and questioned the prisoners closely. They were taken on shore, in separate eagos (a short of sedan chair.) They were conducted to the town house, where each one was made to trample upon the crucifix. They were again examined closely as to where they came from, and whether they were not spies. They were then removed to a temple on a mountain near Nangasacki, and confined. Here the Dutch superintendent visited them and questioned them as to their country and business. He furnished them afterwards with coffee, sugar, gin, wine and cotton cloth. Through him, a promise was made that they should be permitted to sail in the Dutch ship, which was to leave in twenty-five days. As the commerce of Japan with other nations, is confined to one Duch ship per annum, this seemed their

only chance of escape. McCoy, who appears to have been the most active and intelligent of the party, contrived to escape again to the mountains, but was retaken, confined again, and, with his shipmates, put into the stocks. Afterwards he was confined separately for three weeks. Here he began to despair, as the Dutch ship had sailed. At length he was restored to the prison of his former shipmates. Here another fruitless attempt to escape was made, and the prisoners were bound and put again in the stocks. They were again confined in two cages, where they suffered immensely from vermin and filth. One night one of their party, a Sandwich Islander, hung himself in the cage. The weather was severe, and snow and rain beat in upon them. On the 22d of December, Ezra Goldthwait died from exposure and neglect .-Thus they continued until the middle of April, 1849, hen the Preble arrived. The Dutch superintendent had notified Com. Geisinger of the prisoners' condition, and he had sent the Preble, under Commander Gwinn, to demand them. On the 26th of April they were taken to Macao, whence they were sent

Mr. Levyssohn, the Dutch superintendent at Decima, is highly complimented by Commodore Geisinger, for his attention to the prisoners, and his exertions in their behalf .- Phil. Bulletin.

## Improvement in Printing Presses.

Galignani's Messenger gives the result of an examination by a party of scientific persons, of a new printing machine, invented by M. Worms, of Paris. It is destined to effect an entire revolution in this department of industry. It is called the Rotative press, and prints from stereotype, instead of types .grasped his bridle with a firmer grip. His deter- tissue paper, with a couple of sheets of common pa- them in Newcastle jail. mined manner had such an effect, that the agent de- per at the back to give strength. The paper is wetclared he had no intention of stopping him, and he and his posts were suffered to pass on without furand placed on a cylinder. The metal is very liquid, ther molestation or interruption. He afterwards reported the conduct of the agent to the government, of a cold wet sponge, becomes instantly solid. The mould is then removed and transferred to the cylinder of the machine, ready for printing. The stereois fed, and by the action of the machine, the paper is divided and folded. Even the wetting of the paper is obviated, for it is placed on the press as it present dynasty in 1852. comes from the paper maker. Fifteen thousand copies of a journal can be printed in one hour. It is asserted that twenty years' service will scarcely reduce the sharpness of the letters.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE .- Three or four weeks ago Mr.

The animals were brought, and the judge ordered

"Ma, that nice young man, Mr. Sauftung, is very of the practicability of the project.

SLAVE CASES AT HARRISBURG.—The Virginians. The first part of the very voluminous correspondence relative to the visit of the U. S. Ship Preble by violent means, have been held to bail to answer dertake; decide upon some particular employment; by the next Name of the purpose of demand-for the assent at the next Court of Quarter Sessions persevere in it. All difficulties are overcome by dil-

> by the owners in endeavoring to secure their proper-So far as disclosed by those who have testified,

We are also of opinion that he and those who he hands, has in executing such process, yet, as we could the possessor of an inheritance.

The Statue of John C. Calhoun about to be Raised Capt. Green Walden, of Portland, Maine, attached to the Cutter Morris, and Lieut. Rob't J. H. Handy, each having a boat, at about 10 A. M., on Monday last, the weather being favorable, manned their boats, and sounded about the wreck of the ship year and eight months. Elizabeth.

After being on the ground for some time, Captain Walden discovered a box not before found, and communicated the fact to Lieut. Handy, who, after diving, reported that it corresponded in every particular with the description of the one said to contain Mr. Calhoun's statue.

The sea becoming rough, the officers were obliged to land ; but notwithstanding the weather, Mr. Lew- 10. Tar, \$1 20. is. wrecker, attached to the Custom House, during FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 3d.—Flour is quoted at \$7 a \$74 to raise it, a part of the covering was torn off, and Capt. Walden, fearing that the statue might be injured, requested Mr. Lewis to desist.

On Wednesday, the 21st, the weather being favorable, Capt. Walden secured the yacht Twilight, Mr. John D. Johnson, of Islip, L. I., its owner, kindly volunteering its use, with the services of himself

On Thursday morning the Twilight was anchored off the wreck, Capts. Johnson and Walden being on lon, in hhds. and barrels. board, and at about 11 A. M., the sea having gone down, the boats were manned. In order to make red wheat 1 03 a \$1 10, white 1 10 a \$1 12; white com 63c. fast to the statue, it was necessary to send down a yellow 64 a 65c; rye 65 a 66e; whiskey 26h a 27c. per gall. diver. Capt. W.'s boatswain went down, and on his return reported that the lid was partially torn off the

Mr. Kinnish with a sloop having divers on board, being present, his men were about to be sent down to sling the box, but the officers declined the terms Jones, of Wall-street, visited the wreck, accompanied reduction from previous prices, with little inquiry. Wilby Mr. James A. Whipple, of Boston, the celebra- mington Common has been sold at \$1 171 a \$1 20 and under,

ter, Mr. Whipple having his diving apparatus on Ordinary qualities are plenty and dull, but Pale is scarce .-Twilight, which is now at anchor at the wreck, awaiting a favorable opportunity to raise the box. These facts have been communicated to us by a gentleman who takes a lively interest in the matter, on whose responsibility we give them. Our informant says also that Lieuts. Francis Martin and Camillus Saunders have rendered valuable service in the

matter .- N. Y. Com. Advertiser. MUTINY .-- We learn from the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, extra. of the 27th ult., that the schr. Heyday last, for Charleston, and while proceeding to sea, the crew became disorderly and mutinous, peremptority refusing either to work the vessel or per-Revenue Cutter Forward, was fortunately in the vi-

# Charleston Courier, 31st ult.

The National Intelligencer mentions the singular fact that George Washington Parke Custis, esq., of Arlington, near this city, had just paid his respects to Mr. Fillmore, the thirteenth President of the United States, and that he had shaken hands with typing occupies fifteen or twenty minutes. The every man who had worn that honor. Perhaps there sheets of paper are not laid on, separately for print- is no other man in the United States who can say ing. A continuous sheet, equal to 2000 or more | the same. May he long live to see the succession of sheets of a newspaper, is rolled on a cylinder, and as many others! From the health he enjoys and the the machine turns, the plate on the printing cylinder energy which he now displays, we have no doubt he will be able to congratulate the next democratic President of the United States, who will succeed the

COTTON PRODUCTION.—The British Government is extremely anxious to find some corner of the world & Latimer. in which it can purchase or cultivate cotton, so as get clear of its total dependence on the Southern States of this Union. Cotton has become a necessi-Garfield, the U. S. Marshal of N. Hampshire, while the Circuit Court was in session in Portsmouth, recurred a latter from Portsmouth, received a letter from Pensacola, Fla., informing him length of time, their whole social machinery would embarrassments. The old proverb, that some men that a slave had escaped from that place, on board be disordered, and their political constition exposed are born with silver spoons in their mouths, and oth- the brig Mary Farrow, bound for Portsmouth, and to the utmost peril. The fortunes of the middle ers with wooden ones, is often resorted to as the ex- calling upon him to take proper measures for restor- classes, and the life bread of the manufacturing laplanation of such mysteries. The truth is, that what ing the slave to his owner. They pretended, so says borers, the most numbrous and most destitute class appears a mystery, when examined a little more a New Hampshire paper, to think the matter a hoax, of the population, exist in virtue of an easy supply closely, is no mystery at all. Thirteen or fourteen and not only took no measures to execute the law, of cotton, and would perish if the supply was cut cents may slip through any man's fingers impercep- but made public the fact that a slave was expected off. Hence the costly but vain experiments to grow tibly, not only to others but to himself. He may in the above named vessel. "The friends of liber- cotton in India, and the eager searching after some keep an invisible bad habit, which will cost him twice ty" were therefore on the alert. When the vessel place in which it is possible to find the capacity for that sum daily, and which he will never think of as arrived in the lower harbor certain abolitionists went product, on, so as to give a hope of obtaining cotton a considerable source of expense. A very temperate down and endeavored to induce the captain to let in future years, when the crop of the United States and worthy man, after each meal, calls regularly at the slave go ashore with them, but he refused to do shall fall short, or political or other causes may obthe next hotel for a few moments, and smokes a ci- so. The slave jumped into the boat, but was recapstruct the free introduction into England. The lagar, which costs him three cents. From twenty un- tured. The abolitionists then brought a writ against test project is that of encouraging the planting of til seventy years of age, he continues this practice. him for false imprisonment of the negro. The cap-The case of Mr. Sengstack is an aggravation of This expenditure, with the accumulated interest uppublic are correctly informed on the cause of com- thousand dollars! And if, after an enterprising and to go with his new friends, and he was taken ashore. mate are declared to be better adapted to cotton than plaint against him. It is said that the contempt of industrious life, he has accumulated that sum, he The negro is about 21 years old, a blacksmith by any part of North America, and the amount of suitwhich he is guilty consists in his refusal to state will, in almost any country town, be reputed trade, and was hired out by his master at one dollar able land unlimited. The specimens forwarded to what democratic office-holder contributed money and wealthy. A fortune of \$145,000 may be acquired in a day to work on the dry dock at Pensacola. He the Colonial office are much praised, as of the finest

The English Government has already obtained a cession of the Danish forts on that coast, and Parliament has been discussing the necessary means for A WISE JUDGE.-A certain merchant left in his giving encouragement to the cultivation of cotten testament seventeen horses to be divided among his by the natives. The most extravagant estimates ficate of attendance on a religious teacher: impossible. Puzzled in the extreme, they repaired statistics, insists upon the capacity of Guiana, with

We learn from a reliable source, that Messrs Howland & Aspinwall, the representatives of the Pacific mail steamship company, have under consideration the establishment of a regular line of stages bade the eldest brother count the horses. "They are eighteen in number, O judge," he said. "I will chase plats of land on the road, at a distance of fifty now make the division," observed the Cadi. "You, or sixty miles apart, and keep relays of horses a dations.

Col. Hardee, of the U. S. Dragoons, with a portion seventeen horses are divided among you; you have whatever else, will grow—thus forming a nucleus others, and they can be attached to wheels for traveling through the country.

Col. Flatee, of the C.S. Plagons, with a point of his command, was hourly expected at Corpus of his command, was hourly expected at Corpus Christi, from Laredo, to give protection to the people. All of Col. Kinney's ranchos had been broken up by Monument (says the Lake Superior Journal,) came

Col. Flatee, of the C.S. Plagons, with a point of his command, was hourly expected at Corpus Christi, from Laredo, to give protection to the people. All of Col. Kinney's ranchos had been broken up by the brothers, with delight, "O Cadi, your wisdom enter than your share, and I may now take my own steed back again." "Mashallah!" exclaimed the travelfor many flourishing settlements. We understand the brothers, with delight, "O Cadi, your wisdom enter the control of his command, was hourly expected at Corpus Christi, from Laredo, to give protection to the people. All of Col. Kinney's ranchos had been broken up by the brothers, with delight, "O Cadi, your wisdom enter the control of his command, was hourly expected at Corpus Christi, from Laredo, to give protection to the people. All of Col. Kinney's ranchos had been broken up by the brothers, with delight, "O Cadi, your wisdom enter the control of his command, was hourly expected at Corpus whether the control of his command, was hourly expected at Corpus whether the control of his command, was hourly expected at Corpus whether the control of his command, was hourly expected at Corpus whether the control of his command, was hourly expected at Corpus whether the control of his command, was hourly expected at Corpus whether the control of his command, was hourly expected at Corpus whether the control of his command had been broken up by the brothers, with delight, "O Cadi, your wisdom enter the control of his command had been broken up by the brothers, and the control of his command had been broken up by the brothers, and the control of his command had been broken up by the brothers, and the contro

How to Prosper in Business .- In the first place, igence and assiduity.

Be not afraid to work with your own hands and diligently too. "A cat in gloves catches no mice." "He who remains in the mill, grinds; not he who goes and comes." Attend to your business, and never trust it to an-

other. "A pot that belongs to many is ill-stirred Be frugal. "That which will not make a pot will not make a pot lid."

"Save the pence, and the pounds will take care of Be abstemious, "Who danties love shall beggars Rise early. "The sleeping fox catches no poul-

Plough deep while sluggards sleep, and you will have corn to sell and keep.

Treat every one with respect and civility-everything is gained, and nothing lost by courtesy. Never anticipate wealth from any other source than labor; especially never place dependence upon

was. Heaven help those who help themselves. Follow implicitly these precepts, and nothing can hinder you from prospering.

DIED.

Suddenly, in this town, on Wednesday last, Mrs. Mary Rothwell, wife of Capt A. B. Rothwell, aged 42 years. In this town, on the 2d instant, Charlotte Hartshorn, youngest daughter of R. H. and Lavina Wright, aged one In this county, on the 28th ult., Mr. Chas. Farrow, aged At Chapel Hill, on the 21st ult., Mr. D. F. FISHER, of Alabama, a member of the Senior Class of the University of North Carolina.

## Commercial.

NEWBERN, Sept. 3 .- Turpentine, yellow dip \$2, virgin \$2

the afternoon went to the spot with boat hooks, tongs, and we learn that very little is to be had even at this high &c., which he made fast to the box. In attempting price. The wheat crops above Fayetteville having almost entirely cut of by the wet and other causes.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 4 .- Cotton, the sales yesterday reached 629 bales, at previous prices. The extremes ranging from

BATIMORE, Sept. 4 .- Flour, \$4 50 a \$4 75. Corn meal \$3 064 a \$3 184. Wheat, prime red \$1, and white \$1 05 s \$1 10. Corn, white 56c, and yellow 58 a 59c. Oats 28 a 35 cents. Rye 62 a 63 cents. Whiskey, 26 a 27 cents per galinspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to \$1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. \*For dry

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3-6 P. M.-Flour \$5 31 a-5 35 NEW YORK, Sept. 3-6 P. M .- Flour \$4 31 to 5 34; corn

meal \$3 a 3 121; wheat \$1 12; corn 59 a 63c; oats 36c; rye box, and that he felt the limbs and other parts of the 69 a 71c; mess pork \$10 25, prime \$8 25; lard 6½c; whiskey 26 a 27c. per gallon. New York, Aug 31 .- NAVAL STORES .- Rosin and Tur-

pentine are unfavorably affected under the rise in freights, he asked, and the Twilight left the wreck to await a though of the latter, 1500 bbls. were taken at \$2 621 per 280 more favorable opportunity. During the day, Mr. lbs., the previous rate. Rosin, however, is offered at a large ted diver employed by the Government to make a delivered, and North County 10 a 15 cents less. Tar continsurvey of the sunken steamship Missouri at Gibral- ues very scarce, and we have only to report small sales of thin at \$2 121 delivered, and Rope \$2 371 in yard. Some few In the afternoon all hands went on board the cut- hundred bbls. No. 1 Rosin sold at \$2 75 a \$3 30 per 280 lbs. board. He then sent down one of his divers in about | Spirits Turpentine on the wharf, has been sold to the extent thirty feet water. Subsequently the necessary ap-paratus to sling the statue was put on board the lots as wanted.

> BOSTON, Aug. 31 .- NAVAL STORES .- Some slight improvement in the market for Spirits Turpentine, with sales at 331 cents per gallon, cash, and 35c., 6 mos. Rosin \$1 25 to 1 30.

## Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA. ARRIVED.

Aug. 29-Brig David Duffell, Podger, New York, to Geo larriss; with mdze. to sundry persons 30-Brig Cordova, Nickerson, Providence, R. I., in bal-31-Sehr. Gazelle, Little, Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss;

with andso, to candry persons.
Sept. 1—Brig Ellen Reed, Chipman, Boston, to Ellis & Russell; with indze, to sundry persons. Brig Lodebar, Drew, Boston, to Potter & Kidder; with

mdze to sundry persons.
Schr. A. J. DeRossett, Coffin, New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze. to sundry persons.

3-Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, Faye!teville, to T. C.

Slooop Senora Izabel, Lewis, Shallotte, to Anderson & Latimer; with naval stores. Schr. D. T. Woodbury, Rabun, Shallotte, to Dellosset & Brown : with naval store 4-Schr. E. S. Powell, Powell, New York, to G. Harriss ; with mdze, to sundry persons. Schr. Margaret Jane, Galloway, Lockwood's Folly, to B. 5-Schr. Ira Brewster, Horton, New York, to G. W.

Davis; with mdze. to sundry persons CLEARED. Aug. 31-Brig Rio, Johnson, Port Spain, Trinidad, by O. G. Parsley; with 85,000 feet lumber. Sept. 4-Schr. John Potts Brown, Collett, New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores and cotton goods. Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, Fayetteville, by T.

Worth; with mdze. to sundry persons.
Sloop Senora Izabel, Lewis, Shallotte, by Anderson & Schr. D. P. Woodbury, Raburn, Shallotte, by Anderson Schr. Chas. Mills, Jones, New York, by DeRosset &

5-Brig David Duffell, Podger, New York, by G. Harriss; with 9 bbls. sheeting, 21 bags and 1 box pea nutt, 327 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,138 bbls. rosin.

TUST Received .- 20 bbls. and 18 half bbls. extra Gennese Flour. New wheat. SAVAGE & MEARES.

NOTICE. ROM and after this date, the Mail Train will leave at half past eight o'clock, A. M. By order of the President R. FENNER, Agent. Sept. 6.-[52-2t]

### UNION HOTEL. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THIS Establishment has been recently fitted up, in Pacific Street, near Sansome, which is convenient to the business parts of the City, also to the City Hall, and other public buildings, and within a few minutes walk of the principal Steamboat landings.

The Proprietor, from his long experience in the business

in the City of New York, (having been connected with Lovejoy's Hotel for several years,) feels confident that those who may visit his House will find there the comforts of a home. GEORGE BROWN, Proprietor. San Francisco, Sept. 6, 1850

'Choose rather to leave your children well instructed than rich; for the hopes of the learned are better than the riches of the ignorant."—Epictetus.

### MADANIE CLEMENT'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Wilmington, N. C. THE next Session of the Institute will commence on the first day of October, 1850.

The various Literary and Scientific Departments, as also those of Languages, Music, and Painting, will be superintended by the principal, aided by a full and competent Board The Institution will this year be furnished with a Chemi

duced in the School, under the special direction of a lady taught by himself. This system, which is very little known here, has been adopted in all the best Schools at the North,

Use ofdo" Drawing and Water Colors, per session Painting in Oildo" Washingdo" Tuition in French, for the advanced class Y Tuition " younger pupils All other Foreign Languages at Professor's charge It is expected that each scholar will pay a small che Pew Rent, not exceeding \$3 50 per annum. Terms for Day Scholars in First Department In Second Department. Tuition in English, per session In Second Department. Tuition in English, per session Extra Charges for Day Scholars. Pens, Ink, Report, &c., per session Fuel for the season, (payable in October) Other extras the same as for Boarders. Bills in all cases to be paid in advance.		4
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Sept. 6, 1850	52-1m	A

NAVAL STORES,
Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.
Yellew Dip,..... nº 1 80'
Virgin Dip,.... a 1 90' BACON, per pound. Hums, .... \$ 9 a \$ Middlings, .... a Shoulders, .... B Hog round, .... a Hard, .... Tar, .... 0 00 a .... Pitell, .... 0 00 a I 00' Rosin, No.1, 1 75 a 2 00' Western, ..... 61 a BEANS, per bush.
White, ......65
BEESWAX, Do: No.2, 0 00 a 1 00 Do: No.3, ... a 90 Per pound, . BUTTER, Per pound, ... 20 BEEF, per bbl. N. Mess, .. 12 50 Sp'ts Furp., per Varnish, pr gal. 20 a Olk, per gallon. Sperm, .... 1 66' a' Linseed, N C. 86 w De. Prime, .. 7 00 BEEF CATTLE Neats Foot, .... 00 a Per 100 lbs., . 8 00 CORN, EAS, per bushel: Ground, ... 0 00 a 0 00 Black Eye, .... s 80 Per bushel, ... 72 Meal, bush., .. 85 COFFEE, per lb. Laguyra,....11 a Cuba,....00 a Java,......13 a CANDLES, per lb. Irish, bbl.,..0 00 Sweet, bush., .. 80 Tallow, ..... 121 a Sperm, .....40 a Adamantine, ..30 a POULTRY. Chickens, live, . 121 a EGGS, per doz., 12½ a FEATHERS, Do. dead, .00 a Turkeys, live, ... a Per pound, .... 00 a Do. dead,... RICE, per 100 lbs. FLOUR, per barrel. Clean, cask, 3 50 a Rough, bush., .00 a SAI-T, per bushel. Turks Island. .221 a Canal, ..... 6 50 a Fayetteville, .... a HAY, per 100 lbs. North River, ... a Eastern, .... a Liv'l sack, .. 1 00 a 1 SOAP, per lb., . . 4 a 6 SHINGLES, per M. Country, . . 2 00 a 2 25 Contract, . . 0 00 a 8 00 IRON, per lb., ... 44 a LARD, per lb. No. Carolina, ... 9 a
Western, ..... 71 a
LIME, per barrel. STEEL, perlb, .12 a STAVES, per M. W. O. barrel, rough,00 00 a 15 00' Ash Head'g 8 00 a 25 R. O. hhd., Seantling, ..... a LIQUORS, per gallon. dressed,00 00 -a 14 00 Do. rough, 0 00 a 00 SUGAR, per pound. New Orleans, . . 5 a N. E. Rum, ... 30 a Gin, ......30 a Whiskey, rec... a Porto Rico, .... 61 a Do. N.O. do. . . . a Do. Old Nick. 00 St. Croix, ..... 7 & Loaf, ..... 10; a TIMBER, per M. Apple Brandy, 35 Peach do....00 a MOLASSES, per gall. Shipping,...8 00 a 9 00 Mill, prime, 6 00 a 7 30 West Indies, .. 17 a New Orleans, .00 a Do ord'y, 4 50 a 5 00 MACKEREL, per bbl. Do. inf'r, ..... a .... No. 1, ..... 0 00 a 11 00 TALLOW. Per pound, .... .7 WINES, per gallon. No. 2, ..... 0 00 a 10 00 Madeira, .....70 a 5 00 Port, ......1 25 a 4 00 MULLETS, Per barrel. Malaga, .....40 a NAILS, per lb., .. 4 a

Wholesale Prices Current.

Note.-River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according

### FREIGHTS: Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel, ... \$ 35 a \$ 40 ......4 00 a O PHILADELPHIA. Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel, ..... Spirits Turpentine,.....do.......00 a Ground Peas, per bushel, .... a Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel, .....40 a Spirits Turpentine, ..........do...........00 a REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 5, 1850

There has been a considerable rise in the Northwest River, but as yet not much produce has found its way down. We learn that the river is now falling.

BACON.-The market is reasonably well supplied with Bacon. In some cases sales are rather dull at quotations, but in most instances our figures are quickly realized. See table

BEEF CATTLE.-We have no improvement to notice in Beef Cattle, though the stock in Butchers' hands has been generally worked off, and a few might find purchasers at our highest figure. Conx-The only receipts this week have been per Rail-

at 75 a 80 cents. Some dealers are selling at 85 cents per bushel. Coffee-Rio Coffee has gone up 1 to 14 cent per lb. Other qualities without change.

road, and sales at 72 cents. Sales from store, in lots to suit,

FLOUR-Not a barrel of Fayetteville Flour on the market. Northern brands sell at quotations, by the single barrel. HAY-270 bales Eastern Hay sold at 60 cents per 100 lbs.

LARD-A fair supply on market and moderate sales at quotations, in barrels and kegs. LUMBER .- No sales of river lumber We continue last weeks quotations for flooring boards. No demand for wide

poards or scantling. Some few rafts of both on market. Molasses .- No arrivals lately. Old stock has been con-NAVAL STORES .- The Turpentine market has ruled firms

during the week ended to-day, with light arrivals. Sales of about 12 or 1500 bbls. at \$1 80 for yellow, and \$1 90 for virgin dip. Some 2 or 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine changed hands at former rates. Sales No. 1 Rosin at \$2, and No. 3 at 90c. per bbl. No Tar arrived. PEAS .- Black eye selling from store in small lots at 80 cents

Shingles.-Sales of 45,000 at \$2 a \$2 25 per M.

TIMBER.-Sales have been light, our highest figure is for a prime article for shipping. The quality sold, has generally seen good. See table for prices. FREIGHTS-Continue stationary, except for one vessel, which has been taken up at 35 and 40 cents per bbl. for New

York. But few vessels in port. TO RENT FROM FIRST OCTOBER. THREE STORES in the fire-proof building on Water-Also, several well finished Offices in the same building.
One Wharf, corner of Water and Mulberry-streets, 66 by

One Store on Water-street, at present occupied by J. H. One Store on Mulberry-street, at present occupied by C. W. Calhoun. One fire-proof Store, large and well-fitted up, near the Railroad Depot, at present occupied by myself,

One Wharf, 250 feet front and 1500 feet rear, with a large Warehouse upon it, on Eagle's Island, opposite town.
One Dwelling House, pleasantly situated, on the corner of
Second and Red Cross streets, in good repair, with all necessary out-buildings, at present occupied by J. Nutt. I will rent for one, or lease for a term of years, any or all of the above property, with a number of vacant Lots.

Sept. 6, 1850—52-tf]

H. NU H. NUTT.

MIGARS: Cigars: Cigars:-HOWARD & PEDEN have just received, and are opening, their stock of Cigars, which they offer for sale cheap. Their stock consists 10,000 La Victoria Regalia; in part of 10,000 El Leon de Oro do. 10,000 La Emulaicon do. 10,000 La Luna 10,000 La Inoracion Media Regalia; 10,000 La Prima vera 10,000 Nueva Empresa; 10,000 Jenny Lind;

10,000 La Fortuna; 20,000 Washington; 10,000 Steamboat Principe. 20,000 Justo Lunz; 20,000 Mary Crnz. SEPTEMBER 3d.

DECEIVED at the Book Store this day, the followg new works: The Iron Mask, or, The Adventures of Raoul de Brage-lonne, being the final conclusion of "The Three Guards-men," by Dumas.

Frank Fairleigh, or Scenes in the Life of a Pupil. This is

to the life, and abounding in wit.

The Descried Wife, by Emma D. E. Nevitt Southworth, author of Retribution. This book will suit the ladies. Mr. Dalton's Legatee: A very nice Woman; by Mrs. Stone.

Mr. Dalton's Legatee: A very nice Woman; by Mrs. Stone.
The Empire City, by Lippard, 2d part.
The Traitor, 2d part.
Annie Merrevale, or The Test of Love.
Short Patent Sermons, by Dow, Jr.
The Nightingale, or Jenny Lind Songster, 2d part.
Also, the following new works, bound:
Angel Voices, or Words of Counsel for Overcoming the

The Angel World, and other Poems, by Philip J. Bailey, author of Festus.
Festus, a Poem, by Bailey.
The Sea-side and Fire-side, by Henry W. Longfellow.
A large assortment of School Books, Stationery, &c. For sale by
L. H. PIERCE.

TUST Received .-- A lot of Extra Flour, (new Wheat,) in J 24 and 49 lb. Bags. For sale low by SAVAGE & MEARES.

5 BBLS. Crushed Sugar, (Stewart's.) just received and for sale by SAVAGE & MEARES. O for sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

sale by FOR Rent.—A pleasant Office (up stairs) in the building occupied by us. SAVAGE & MEARES. August 30, 1850.